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From Heath's Book of Beauty.

THE DREAM.—BY LADY BLESSINGTON.

"And ye love him still, Kathleen?"

"Faith I do; and sore against my will, too, sometimes: but troth, mavourneen, for the life of me I can't help it." "Yet, sure, haven't ye tould me that he's as cross as may be when he hasn't the dhrop of dhrink, and as cross as can be when he has it, that he neglects the childer, and snaps his fingers in ye'r face when you want to keep him from the Dun Cow; and afther all this ye love him? Well, for my part, I'm but a lone woman, to be sure, and never knew what it was—God be praised!—to have a man on my own floor, houlding out against me, ever since I lost my poor father—pace be to his sowl!—last Christmas was eleven years; but I think I could no more bear with such traitment as you put up with, Kathleen, than I could fly." "Arragh cuishlamachree, it is because you've been a lone woman, and have not been used to have a man on your floor, houlding out against you, that it seems so hard to bear. One gets used to every thing in the coorse of time; and many is the thing that seemed disagreeable enough at first, that has come so pleasant at last, that sure one has got to like it." "That's what my poor ould granny used to say, in regard to the snuff. 'When I began to take a snishеen at first,' said she, (may the heavens be her bed this blessed night!) 'I didn't like it much: but afther I had taken it for some time, faith I got used to it, and liked it, and many's the lonesome hour it has helped me over.' Well, thin, so it is with a husband's ways; one feels a saucy word, or an impudent shake of the head, just ready to answer him; but if one has the luck to keep in both, sure 't will be a great blessing." "But how did ye find out the craft to keep 'em in, Kathleen? for troth they come so quick to me whenever I'm vexed, that off they go, whether I will or no." "Well, then, Pegg asthore, I'll tell you how it all happened; though, as 'twas only a dhream,—a simple dhream,—mayhap you'll not think so seriously of it as I did. But dhreams come direct from heaven; bekase, as they appear to us when we are asleep, and can't help ourselves, it's clear that God, who always purtects the helpless, sends 'em to us. Besides, sure, though the body is asleep, the soul is awake, and can better understand the thoughts that God sends when she is not bothered by the foolish rhaumeshe* of the poor weak creature she is forced to lodge with for a time on this earth. Sure, Peggy, sleep is like death; it is a solemn and a holy thing, blessed be the Giver! And as in death the truth is shown to us, so in sleep, the truth, or the shadow of truth, may be revealed, which, in our waking hours, we are too busy with bodily wants to listen to as we ought." "Then faith, Kathleen, it's yerself that's the quare woman to be believing in dhreams! But tell me what it was you dhreamt, avourneen." "'Twas a fine summer evening, Peggy, as ever shone out of the heavens. The bees were flitting about from flower to flower, and saying, with their playsant voices, 'What a sweet life we lade!' The birds were singing such music, that those who have once listened to it with the ears of their hearts, want no better. And the red sun was going to bed, behind purple curtains, fringed with goold, richer than any king's, when I sat at the open window—that same window, Peggy, that you now see. The sweet smell of the flowers came to me; the brown cuckoo hopped over the field, and repeated his cry as clear as could be; the cows lowed in the distance, and every bird and baste—ay, and the little tiny crathurs that are smaller than the birds, might be heard too—all was so still and calm. Oh! in such summer nights one may hear the voice of God, if one keeps one's mind quiet, and looks up to heaven! But my mind—God forgive me!—wasn't quiet, for I was vexed and angray. 'Well,' says I to myself, 'here I am this beautiful night, and Andy promised he would come home before the sun had gone to bed; and there, he has drawn his purple curtains, and put out his blessed light, and yet the man of the house does not come to me! Sure, 'tis to the Dun Cow he's gone, to dhrink with them limbs of the devil; and this is the way that a poor woman is kept, like a mhoodaun,† watching the long hours, while he's spending the thrifle he's airned!' With that, up gets the anger in my breast, and the heart of me began to bate, and my cheeks got as hot as a lime-kiln. 'I'll go afther him,' says I, 'to the Dun Cow, and give him a bit of my mind—that I will!' But then I began to remember that Biddy Phelan used to go afther Mike, her husband, until he got so used to it, that he would say he couldn't go till Biddy came for him; and I said to myself, 'It shall never be said that I, a dacent girl, wint after my husband to a shibeen shop.' 'But, then, 'twould sarve him right, and maybe taich him bether,' whispered the evil spirit in my ears, 'if you were to spake to him afore the wild boys he's dhrinking with;' and I up, and threw the tail of my gownd over my shoulders, and crossed the threshold. 'If he should speak crossly to you, Kathleen, before all them chaps, wouldn't it be a terrible downfal to ye!' said a little voice in my heart, no louder than the humming of a bee. 'Faith, 'tis yerself that's right enough,' said I; and I let down the tail of my gownd, and begun to cry like a child. Well, I cried till I fell fast asleep; for, though people say that sleep seldom comes to the eyes that have been shedding tears, I have always found the contrary; and I remember the last thought I had afore I slept was, 'What a baste my husband was to laye me alone, while he was spending his airnings at the Dun Cow!' I slept, and I dhreamt that I was so angry with him, that I prayed to God to take him to himself: for that I'd rather lose him intirely, than have him continually laving me to go to the Dun Cow to throw away his money. 'Well, you shall have your will, honest woman,' says Death to me; and mighty strange it was, Peggy, I did not feel in the laste afraid of Death then, though the thoughts of him ever makes me feel a could shiver when I'm awake, and look at those I love. 'But remember,' says Death, 'that once I have granted your prayer, you'll never see your husband again, exceept a corpse.' With that I saw my poor boy laid in his bed—our bed, where I came to him a bride, and where my arm had supported his poor aching head through many a long weary hour when he had the tyhhous fever. His face was as pale as marble, Peggy, when the moon is shining on it in the churchyard. His hair was like the boughs of the willow, wet and drooping with the heavy dews of night; and his lips were cold and silent as the grave. O God! I shall never forget what I felt, when I looked at him in that moment. I threw my arms around him—my hot tears drenched his frozen face—I called him by every tender name—but he answered me not, he heeded me not. The memory of all our love—the happy hours of our courtship, and the more happy ones when I first stood on his floor as a wife, came back to me; and I thought I had never really, truly lored him before, as I now did. And there he lay, with that beauty on his pale and lifeless face, that Death gives when he has struck the blow, just as if he wished to make us more sorrowful for what we have lost. I thried all I could to remember how often my poor boy had vexed me, in the hopes of its stopping my grief; but—would you believe it, Peggy?—I could call to mind nothing but all the fond words and the loving actions of him, until my very heart seemed breaking, and I prayed to God either to restore him to life or to take me with him. 'Remember, woman,' said a voice that sounded like the wind when it comes sighing through a wood, when first the leaves begin to fall, 'Remember that I tould you, if I granted your prayer for his death, you should never see him again but as a corpse.' O, how terrible did the words strike on my heart! and then I felt the fearful power of him the priest called the king of terrors. 'I'm thinking,' says he, 'tis yerself that's sorry enough for your wickedness in wishing for his death; but it's too late now. You couldn't bear to lose him for an hour or two at the Dun Cow, but now you must lose him for ever and a day. You'll see his playsant smile no more, nor hear his loving voice.' 'Andy, Andy, cuishlamachree, don't lave me! don't lave me!' cried I, like one that had lost all raison, and the big tears running down my cheeks. 'Faith, and I won't, my darlint,' said a voice, the sound of which I never expected to hear again in this world. 'Sure, here I am, my colleen dhas;' and he hugged me against his warm heart; for it was no other than Andy himself that had come home from the Dun Cow, and all the throuble I was in about his death was a dhream. From that night I have never scoulded him, nor said a cross word about his going to the Dun Cow; for, whenever an angry thought was coming into my head, I remembered my dhream, and thanked God he wasn't dead. O, Peggy, dear! such warnings as that are blessed things, and teach us to bear and forbare. Praise be to His holy name who sends 'em!"

*Irish for idle talk. †A fool.

From the Knickerbocker

THE LONE WIDOW.

A LAMENT.

"She was a LONE WIDOW."—What words more expressive of utter desolation than these? What more adapted to elicit the sympathy of a cold, heartless, unpitying world? The oak tree may spare the ivy, and the elm the vine, yet is not their strength diminished, though they have lost ductile foliage, and the rich and purple grape. But you may not reverse the case, or the fragile plants are shorn of their comeliness; they languish, they droop, they are trodden on the cold earth.

She was a lone widow. Her staff, her support, on whom she leaned so constantly, in storm and in sunshine, was taken away, and she was left to battle with the world's sorrows, and deceits and vanities—alone! Her 'gude man' was her elder, by a score of summers. He was not made of iron, tho' some folks might have thought it. He had his own troubles, and he sank beneath them at a good old age. It was a sad scene presented at his death bed. Not a child looked on to witness the last moments, or to receive the last blessing of a parent. But she alone, the wife of his bosom, hung over his pillow convulsed and sobbing. He grasped her hand—he raised his eyes imploringly—his lips moved—they uttered a few words almost inarticulate—and they were burdened with a REQUEST—that she never would be married to another. He ceased yet again to speak. To her he gave all his worldly goods, and they were many; and the condition was, that she should never be married to another.

She consented, with a hesitancy occasioned only by choaking sobs. For the last time, he looked up inquiringly, and he asked, 'Never!' And she answered, 'NEVER!' So she closed the good man's eyes in peace. And she arrayed herself in the deepest mourning, followed him decently to the grave, and having watered it with a flood of the bitterest tears, returned to her desolate house—A LONE WIDOW.

It was the winter time; but no more cold is the earthly clod, than the heart bereft of its beloved. She remembered often the words which her good man had spoken, and oh, she thought it was a crying sin that widows should be prevailed on to depart from widowhood, forgetting who lies cold in the sepulchre, and to whom they had pledged their early love; that they should exchange their weeds for the gorgeous colors and butterfly robes of vanity, and go forth brides—yet not brides—a spectacle to the world. It was unseemly, it was immodest. But she would never, never lay aside her robes of mourning; she would go down weeping to the grave—A LONE WIDOW.

Her neighbors felt for her forlorn estate. They came to console her, and to mingle their tears with hers. Their efforts were well meant but unavailing. They could not stay the torrent of her grief. They knew that time would 'do wonders,' so they let it have full sway. But they spoke of all the good deeds of her good man. Pleasing yet melancholy reminiscence! She loved to allude to the words which he spake and to all the dear works of his hands. There he first walked in the sweet season of youth; there he used to sit when he played on the viol.

Oh! how sweet were the tunes which he played on the viol! But he was gone, the best of men, and she was—A LONE WIDOW.

When the man of God spake of the bereaved in the sacred desk, or when in social intercourse he clasped her hand, and besought her to forget her sorrows; (for he was kind and affectionate in his nature, middle-aged, and unmarried;) when he told her that HE who fed the ravens, and did not let a sparrow fall to the ground without his knowledge, would care for the fatherless, and the lone window, she wept with redoubled violence; and in the midst of quick coming sobs you might have heard the echo of those words of bitterness—A LONE WIDOW.

She lived in her desolate house, without a friend to fill up the blank which her good man's death had occasioned. It was a pleasant house, and looked upon a pleasant garden. There herbs, and salubrious plants, and flowers grew in profusion: but what is all the luxury of sweets to those who mourn for the departed? Who kept those beds so clean, that not even a weed intruded? Her good man. Now she had only left her ancient cat, which followed her steps when she walked in that pleasant garden. There were those who thought she needed a protector and a friend; and when they cast in their minds the many who could supply her need, they could not forbear at last remarking among themselves, that it was a very queer she would remain—A LONE WIDOW!

She had a heart that was kind and benevolent, and was not unmindful of the poor and friendless. Nor did she ever send the needy from her door until they carried with them the mite of a lone widow. She was not parsimonious in any of her ways. Her caps were made of costliest lawn; for caps became her matronly face right well, and were not unbecoming to that peach-like bloom that lingered on the cheeks of that—LONE WIDOW.

Year after year passed away, and time had indeed wrought wonders. But although the rank grass waved over the grave which had been watered with plentiful showers, she had not forgotten the "vow interrupted only by sobs," and she still remained—A LONE WIDOW.

Many suitors came to solicit her hand. They made honorable offers. They would take care of her property, they would love, honor, and cherish her forever. But she drove them all, all, into—despair, and told them (they could hardly credit her words) that she would remain—A LONE WIDOW!

But who can foresee the course of events which mock even the arts of divining? At last a skilful lawyer aspired to her hand, and wished to make her his fair client. He came, he saw, and he *conquered*. He came—as soon as he heard that in such a place there lived such a lone widow. He saw—that report had only spoken the truth of her charms, and he conquered her remaining scruples 'Twas in the "merry month of May, when the blithe birds are singing." They sat together in the fragrant porch, the skilful lawyer and that lone widow. A sweet briar strayed near with its branches; a honeysuckle mingled its odors. He preferred his suit in soft accents, she listened with an attentive ear. He pleaded eloquently at the bar of her heart. She was his indulgent judge and jury. He waited for a VERDICT. She said NOTHING. He pressed her hand warmly in his, and with a most wooing look gazed up into the dark eyes of that lone widow! She sighed. He asked her why heaved her bosom with that sigh? She spake of her good man, of his lands and tenements, which would be forfeited. He told her that he would take care of that, and he was a skilful lawyer. Then the dark clouds were put to flight which hovered over her brow, and the sun shone brighter, and the birds sang sweeter, and the budding spring broke out in blossoms. She followed him shortly to God's altar, and with all her wordly goods did him endow. He was unlike her good man; but I throw the veil over her story. For having forgotten the vow which was "interrupted only by sobs," she had taken the skilful lawyer, for better, for worse, and was no more—A LONE WIDOW.

ELOQUENCE AND HUMOUR OF PATRICK HENRY.

BY WIRT.

Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and, on the establishment of peace, Hook, on the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the district court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have deported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry become animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience: at one time he excited their indignation against Hook: vengeance was visible in every countenance; again, when he chose to relax, and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed, almost naked, to the rigors of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they trod with the blood of their unshod feet. Where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man? *There* he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge. He then carried the jury by the powers of his imagination to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of: he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of 'Washington and liberty,' as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river—"but, hark! what notes of discord are these, which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamation of victory? they are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, '*Beef! beef! beef!*"

The whole audience were convulsed: a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court-house, and threw himself on the grass, in the most violent paroxism of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out for relief into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, "what the devil ails ye, mon?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook; "wait till Billy gets up, he'll show him the la'!" Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible and audible remark. The cause was decided by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of *beef*; it was the cry of *tar and feathers*; from the application of which, it is said, that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Gov. Cass, American Minister in Paris, at the request of the American residents, delivered an Eulogy on the death of General Harrison. They were intimate personal friends, and had fought many fierce battles together, and yet the charge of *cowardice* as uttered against the deceased, the Minister repels with generous and burning indignation. Gov. Cass says he was openly opposed to Gen. Harrison on political subjects, and hence he speaks sentiments the justice of which no one can question. The following rebuke of the cold blooded calumnies uttered against the deceased President, should crimson the cheek of every man who libelled him while living, and utters extorted compliments now he is dead. Governor Cass says:—

"I have no patience to deal with the charges of cowardice and imbecility with which the fame of a gallant soldier was attempted to be tarnished during life, and which may affect his memory, now he is gone. No one who served with him, could mistake this point of his character. I have seen him in many trying circumstances, where I could not be deceived, and his coolness and self-possession never forsook him for a moment. An instance of his firmness, I may say rashness, presents itself at this moment to my memory. The bridge over one of the deep tributary streams of the river Thames, had been destroyed by the enemy to impede our approach, and a large body of Indians was in the surrounding woods, to prevent us from repairing it. The work was commenced under the immediate direction of Gen. Harrison, who sat calmly upon his horse, overlooking the operations, and exposed to the bullets of the Indians; appreciating the value of his life, I entreated him to retire, offering to remain and see the work executed. But he would not listen to me. He did not tell why, but I knew it as well as if he had told me. I read his thoughts in the surrounding circumstances. His army was new, officers and soldiers, suddenly collected from various parts of the country, and it was essential that their General should acquire their confidence. He considered the example of more importance than any risk he may have felt he was encountering.

"As to the charge of military incapacity, it is in singular contrast with the history and scenes of Gen. Harrison. He who lived in the field for nearly three years, engaged with the enemy, under the most difficult and perilous circumstances, who was never defeated, and possessed the confidence of almost all around him, it is now ascertained was wholly unequal to his task, and was in fact an *imbecile*. If it were so, with excellent opportunities for observation, I had not capacity enough to make the discovery. It has been reserved for later years. Without arrogating to ourselves any claim to extraordinary discernment, I still think if such had been the true character of General Harrison, among the thousands who followed him to the field, some would have been found to proclaim it and to call for his removal. I consider it no compliment to be told, that the man I respected, the General I had full confidence in, the friend to whom I was strongly attached, was as unworthy of all these sentiments as he was of the rank he attained. No, it is not so. He is gone where my praise or censure is equally indifferent to him. But never while I live shall I cease to regret him, or to bear testimony to the purity of his principles, to the ardor of his patriotism, to the value of his services, and to the high qualities which commanded the respect of all who were brought into contact with him."

Tight lancing used up.—If the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer it is to be believed, says the New York Sun, tight lacing in that metropolis of fashion and folly, the French capital, is "done for"—most essentially "used up!" The artists of taste in Paris have resolved to leave Dame Nature to her own discretion, and from this out the fair sex are to breathe freer and easier. The most cruel bondage under which the sex have so long groaned is broken; the female lungs can now run riot in the room which is left them to play, and the heart has "scope enough and verge to beat." The news appears almost too good to be true; but if it is a "sure enough" fact, we can with truth call it one of the greatest reformations and ameliorations of the age. If the fashion once gets to be "the rage," we should not be at all surprised to see the thing carried so far that our ladies will even wear hoops round their waists to prevent their clothes from pressing too hard. Fashion carries her votaries where she pleases.

The following anecdote was related by the late John Adams, even to the last days of his life, with all that good humor which was so characteristic of him, and it is presumed has not yet passed away from the minds of many who have heard it from his own lips: a few only of his strong expressions are remembered:

"When I was a boy, I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer, and going to my father I told him I did not like study, and asked him for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. —"Well, John," said he, "if Latin Grammar does not suit, you may try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that." This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparisons between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father, (one of the severest trials of my life,) that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days labor in that abominable ditch."

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.

In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England, Cabbage, Carrot, Turnip, or other edible root; and it has been noted that even Queen Catharine herself could not command a Sallad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time, the Artichoke, the Apricot, and the damask Rose, made their first appearance in England. It was in the year 1563 that knives were first made in England. Watches were brought there from Germany, anno 1577. About the year 1580 Coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her Chamberlain. A Saw-mill was erected near London, anno 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politics, even in that late age!

TEMPERANCE.—The Albany Evening Journal describes a meeting in that city, the evening before, at which an effort was made to reform habitual drunkards. Several who had lain in the gutters, been in the Alms House, and experienced pretty much all the ills which the regular drunkard is heir to, addressed the meeting with great effect. One of them had been the worst kind of a vagabond for ten years previous to the two last; he had been without a home, without friends, or clothes to cover him, but in two years of adherence to cold water, he had become again the head of a respectable family, owned the house he lived in, and the means of support. His speech brought out a young man who had received a liberal education and began life with high hopes, but who had been robbed of business, character, and happiness by intemperance. Before the whole Congregation, he abjured the liquid fire, and signed the cold water pledge, which if adhered to will restore him to society and make him respectable as though he had never been overpowered by alcohol. The Journal calls upon the former associates of this young man to come forward and take him by the hand and hold him up until he can stand alone—and upon all the friends of Temperance to find him something to do, by which he can sustain himself and family.

Schools in Vermont.—A Vermont paper informs us that the number of children in that State between the ages of four to twelve, is 189,000, and the number of District Schools 2300. The number of teachers employed is 5100. The school tax for the year is $61,803, equal to $22 for each district the sums raised voluntarily by the towns and districts amounted to $81,000. The aggregate expense for schools, including board for teachers, books, fuel, &c., is about $267,730, or $112 to each district.

Sad result of a Matrimonial Difficulty.—Capt. John Staples put an end to his life on the 17th ultimo, at Springfield, Ohio. He had just completed arrangements for a separation from his wife, and repairing to the hotel in which she lodged, stretched himself at the foot of the door of her chamber, and in the morning was found there lying dead, having put an end to his existence by taking a dose of laudanum.

Giving up its Dead.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired on Monday by the United States vessels in the port of New York, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river and bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Jones, who threw herself off James' Slip on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were bodies of men unknown. *N. Y. Trans.*

A Definition.—A colemporary says that Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of psychological irrefragibility, connected with concutient ademption of inoclumnient spirituality and etherealized contention of subsultory concertion.

Bank of the United States.

The following is the Report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c. of which Mr. Clay of Ky. is chairman, as read by him in the Senate:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the people of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engrafting upon it such restrictions, guaranties, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposite.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposites, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secresy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzelment of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did, because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location, as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposite would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes, Congress might as well re-charter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired, and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed, involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives it from the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any state or states short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular states would be unsound in principle, and your committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the states, and the constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the district of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the government and the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every state, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the states. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestible.

It will give the people a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business, as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchanges from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid, to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of our will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue, and, possibly, pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They subjoin that, wherever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

DELIGHTFUL REMINISCENCES.

The Charleston Courier has opened up a rich vein of delightful political reminiscences for the loco foco party of South Carolina in general, and Mr. John C. Calhoun in particular.

These worthies must be highly delighted at this drawning out of valuable, though almost forgotten stories from the great lumber house of the past.

Hear the last Courier.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The determined attitude of resistance now presented by the dominant party in this State, against the charter of a United States' Bank, by Congress, on grounds of both constitutionality and expediency, renders it proper that they should be kept permanently rebuked by the authoritative voice of the State, *constitutionally* expressed through her legislature, in *official* action on a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, by a sister State; and by the authority of their own great political leader. We shall therefore keep the following matter standing in our columns for some time.

In 1821, the Legislature of South Carolina had the question of the competency of Congress to incorporate a National Bank, directly before it, and solemnly, and without known dissent, thus adjudged such competency to be constitutionally vested in Congress; and that it was wise and politic to exercise the power of Congress in its fullest extent.

Legislature of South Carolina.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 11, 1821.

The Special Committee, to whom were referred the resolutions from the several States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Vermont, and Illinois, beg leave to REPORT, That they have had the same under consideration, and find, that the State of Pennsylvania, by its resolution, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution in the words following, to wit: That "Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the district of Columbia; and every bank, or other monied institution which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia;" in which that State requests the concurrence of her sister States; That the States of Ohio and Illinois have concurred with Pennsylvania in the proposed amendment; and that the States of New Jersey and Vermont have disagreed thereto. Your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that as *Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a bank*, it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia. They apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers which the people of the United States have confided to Congress; but believe that in the exercise of these powers, that body will render them subservient to the great purposes of our national compact. Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to this House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of South Carolina do not concur in the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Pennsylvania in the following words:—"Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia; and every bank, or other monied institution which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia."

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the executives of the several States, with a request that they lay the same before the Legislatures thereof.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the report. *Ordered*, That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order of the House,
R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.

IN THE SENATE.

December 12, 1821.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing report. *Ordered*, That the report be returned to the House of Representatives. By order of the Senate,
WM. D. MARTIN, C. S.

"*National Bank.*—I might say with truth that the bank owes as much to me as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add, that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*"

"I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the bank has been an *indispensable agent* in the *restoration of specie payments;* that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has *given a currency far more uniform* between the *extremes of the country*, than was anticipated or ever *dreamed* of at the time of its creation."

Speech of John C. Calhoun in 1832.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, June 21.

Memorials from citizens in various parts of the state of New York, in favor of a general bankrupt law, were presented and referred. And also a memorial from the Board of Trade of Baltimore, asking for the establishment of a National Bank.

Mr. Clay, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as related to the currency, made a report, accompanied by a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States (a copy of which will be found in another part of this paper.)

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution to the effect that, from and after the 22d instant, the hour of meeting of the Senate be 10 o'clock, instead of 12, as heretofore.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion to print 1,500 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Calhoun rose and delivered his views on the report.

Mr. Clay made a short rejoinder, and after some further remarks from Messrs. Calhoun, Woodbury, and Clay, the motion to print was carried.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Merrick explained the objects of the bill, and moved certain amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Allen moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next, on which motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

The debate was continued until after 4 o'clock between Messrs. Allen, Benton, Merrick, Linn, King, and others, without the question having been taken.

The bill granting $25,000 to the widow of the late Gen. Harrison was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, June 22.

Mr. Huntington presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in relation to the repeal of the sub-Treasury and the establishment of a National Bank.

Also, in relation to the protective tariff—stating that both justice and sound policy require that discriminating duties should be laid on such foreign commodities as shall come into competition with like commodities in our own country; and that a protective tariff did not require a very high rate of duties.

Also, in relation to the disposal of the public lands—stating that the public domain had been acquired by the common sacrifices and treasure of the people of the several states, is the common property of all; and that the proceeds should be distributed in proportion to the population; and that while they are willing to extend all proper indulgence to the honest and *bona fide* pre-emptioners, yet they cannot recognise a principle that would throw the lands into the hands of land speculators.

Also, in relation to such an amendment of the Constitution as will restrict the eligibility of the President to a single term.

Mr. H. moved that the resolutions lie on the table and be printed; which motion was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the discussion of the bill to revive and extend the charters of the District Banks. The motion of Mr. Allen to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next was negatived—yeas 16, nays 32.

The bill was amended in several particulars, and afterwards ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, June 23.

Several memorials were presented in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Tappan submitted a resolution of inquiry as to the estimated expense of the Senate printing as represented in the bill making appropriations for the present session, which he observed was very nearly equal in amount to the same item in the House.

Mr. Clay said he would obviate the necessity of a formal resolution of inquiry. The bill making the appropriations for this session of Congress was reported by the committee after due examination, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House furnishing the estimates of stationary and printing for their several Houses. There certainly was a nearer approximation between the printing estimates of the two Houses than he himself had expected; but a little consideration would show that the difference in the numbers of the two houses could not make a corresponding difference in the expenses of printing for each. He knew that for some years past there had been a great want of economy in this department of state expenditures; and he was very glad to find Senators on the other side awakening to the necessity of retrenchment and economy. They should have his hearty co-operation. A most important reduction in this item had already been made by the late action of the Senate in reference to the removal of their late Printer and appointment of a new one. By this arrangement twenty per cent. had been saved.

Mr. Tappan withdrew his resolution, the explanations of Mr. Clay and the documents referred to furnishing all the information required.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia was taken up for a third reading; but on motion of Mr. Morehead the bill was recommitted, for the purpose of striking out the amendment adopted yesterday, preventing the banks of the District from paying out or lending out the notes of any suspended banks.

An executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 24.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, from the committee on the public lands, reported back to the Senate the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, and cede certain lands to certain States, with several amendments, one of the principal of which is the incorporation of a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers. Mr. S. also submitted a special report, which, with the bill as amended, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan's resolution calling for the names of those persons removed from office since the 4th of March last, was taken up. The resolution having been read—

Mr. Mangum moved to amend the same by inserting "and also the removals from the 4th of March, 1829, up to the 4th of March, 1841."

Mr. Buchanan made some remarks in support of his resolution, and against the amendment.

Mr. M'Roberts spoke also on the same side.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the fiscal agent.

Mr. Clay rose and explained the object and bearing of the bill—speaking until near 2 o'clock.

Mr. Calhoun desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feeling of the South in regard to a National Bank.

Mr. Mangum and Mr. Graham controverted the point so far as North Carolina was concerned.

Mr. Calhoun reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State.

Mr. Graham rejoined.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate took up the bill granting the sum of $25,000 to the family of the late Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill to the select committee, with instructions to report the specific grounds on which the allowance was made.

On this motion a debate ensued which lasted until near 5 o'clock, in which Messrs. Benton, Bayard, Calhoun, Bates, Linn, Walker, Tallmadge, Young, White, Woodbury, Berrien, Archer, Clay of Kentucky, and others participated.

Mr. Benton asked the yeas and nays on the proposition to recommit; which being taken, there were yeas 16, nays 30.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Clay moved that it be read the third time: but Mr. Wright and Mr. Benton objected.

Friday, June 25.

Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States, with an amendment.

Mr. M'Roberts resumed his speech commenced yesterday on the resolution of Mr. Buchanan, on the motion to amend so as to include the removals from 4th March, 1829, to 4th March, 1841, and continued during the morning hour.

The bill to appropriate $25,000 to the family of the late President was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate proceeded to the order of the day, being the bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan said it was his intention to have offered some remarks, but he believed it was understood by his friends on that side of the House that they would let the friends of the bill go on and make it what they wished, and after they had fixed it to suit themselves, he would then proceed to offer briefly his views.

Mr. Clay acquiesced in the suggestion, deeming it the best mode of proceeding.

The bill was then read by sections; and after having been amended in several minor particulars, such as changing the location of one or two of the places where the books of the subscription are to be opened—limiting the number of shares to be subscribed for by any individual, company, or State, to two thousand five hundred—no proxy to give more than three hundred votes—no director to hold his office for more than five years out of six—forbidding any loan to be made on the pledge of any public debt—limiting the sum to be loaned to Government or any State to one million of dollars, unless specially authorized by law—with some other verbal amendments—

Mr. Huntington moved to amend that part of the 18th section forbidding the issuing of any note of less denomination than ten dollars; and spoke of the conveniences which would result if the limit were reduced to five dollars.

The question being taken on this amendment, it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

The further discussion was then postponed; and the Senate took up the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to the solemnities to be observed in the removal of the remains of the late President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and a select committee of five was directed to be appointed by the chair on the part of the Senate, to unite with that on the part of the House.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 19.

Some time was spent on a motion of reference of a memorial of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania on the subject of a tariff; but on motion of Mr. Lewis Williams the memorial was finally laid on the table—yeas 130, nays 60.

On motion of Mr. Winthrop,

Resolved, That the committee on commerce consider the expediency of providing, either by a select committee of Congress, sitting in the recess, or by a special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing system and rates of duty on imports, upon the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. Barnard offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, referring the various subjects embraced in the President's message to appropriate committees.

Monday, June 21.

Pursuant to its order of a former day, the House met this morning at ten o'clock.

The bill from the Senate, to repeal the sub-Treasury, was twice read by its title, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore, after some debate, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

A plan for a National Bank, accompanied by a resolution referring the same to the select committee on the currency, was offered by Mr. Hunt. A motion to print was rejected; the resolution was then adopted.

Some time was spent in discussion upon a resolution, first offered by Mr. Triplett and renewed by Mr. Wise, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a Fiscal Agent. It was afterwards modified by Mr. Wise, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House the plan of the fiscal agent recommended in his report on the 3d instant.

A bill making appropriations for the present session of Congress, was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 22.

The resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, being taken up, Mr. Randolph moved the previous question; which being put, the resolution was adopted—yeas 100, nays 79.

The vote of yesterday, by which the bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury was referred to the committee of ways and means, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the select committee on the currency.

The Speaker laid before the house the following correspondence from the President of the United States, which was read, and after some conversation was referred to the select committee appointed on the 1st inst. upon the subject of the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.

Washington, June 16, 1841.

The President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned were appointed by the citizens and the City Council of Cincinnati, and by many of the surviving soldiers of the late war, to apply to the widow and family of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the late President of the United States, for permission to remove his remains from the city of Washington to the State of Ohio for interment. They have made the application directed, and have received permission to perform that sacred trust. They have now the honor of reporting to you their arrival in this city, and of asking your approbation of the measure contemplated, and your co-operation in carrying it into effect.

We are fully aware of the high estimate you placed on the talents and virtues of our lamented friend and fellow citizen, the late Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose friendship and confidence you possessed many years. We saw the tear fall from your eye and mingle with the tears of the nation when the inscrutable will of Heaven removed him from us.

Knowing these things, we approach you with confidence, well assured that you will justly appreciate our motive for undertaking the mournful duty we have been deputed to perform, and that the same kind feeling which has marked your course through life will prompt you on this occasion to afford us your countenance, and, if necessary, your co-operation.

If it meet your approbation, the committee will do themselves the honor of waiting upon you at the President's House, at any hour you may please to designate.

With high respect, we are, your friends and fellow-citizens.

J. BURNET.
J. C. WRIGHT.
TH. D. CARNEAL.
CHAS. S. CLARKSON.
EDWD. WOODRUFF.
RUFUS HODGES.
L. WHITEMAN.
A. DUDLEY.
D. A. POWELL.
A. McALPIN.
JOHN REEVES.

Washington, June 17, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th was duly handed me, and I lose no time in responding to the feelings and sentiments which you have expressed for yourselves and those you represent, and which you have correctly ascribed to me in regard to the lamented death of the late President. As a citizen I respected him, as a patriot I honored him, as a friend he was near and dear to me; that the people of Cincinnati should desire to keep watch over his remains by entombing them near that city, is both natural and becoming; that the entire West, where so many evidences of his public usefulness are to be found, should unite in the same wish, was to have been expected; and that the surviving soldiers of his many battles, led on by him to victory and to glory, should sigh to perform the last melancholy duties to the remains of their old commander, is fully in consonance with the promptings of a noble and generous sympathy. I could not, if I was authorized to do so, oppose myself to their wishes. I might find something to urge on behalf of his native State in my knowledge of his continued attachment to her through the whole period of his useful life—in the claims of his relatives there, whose desire it would be that the mortal remains of the illustrious son should sleep under the same turf with those of his distinguished father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—in the wish of the citizens of his native county to claim all that is now left of him for whom they so lately cast their almost unanimous suffrage—to say nothing of my own feelings, allied, as I am by blood, to many of his near relatives, and with our names so closely associated in much connected with the late exciting political contest—these considerations might present some reasonable ground for opposing your wishes. But the assent which has been given by his respected widow and nearest relatives, to the request of the people of Cincinnati, admits of no opposition on my part, neither in my individual nor official character.

I shall feel it to be my duty, however, to submit our correspondence to the two Houses of Congress now in session; but anticipating no effort from that quarter to thwart the wishes expressed by yourselves in consonance with those of the widow and nearest relatives of the late President, I readily promise you my co operation towards enabling you to fulfil the sacred trust which brought you to this city.

I tender to each of you, gentlemen, my cordial salutations.

JOHN TYLER.

To J BURNET, J. C. WRIGHT, and others of the Committee.

Wednesday, June 23.

The Speaker announced the following members as the Select Committee on the Message of the President of the United States, transmitted yesterday, in relation to the removal of the mortal remains of the President of the United States:

Messrs. J. Q Adams of Mass., Fessenden of Maine, Atherton of N. Hamp., Tillinghast of R. I., Williams of Conn., Everett of Vermont, Greig of New York, Aycrigg of N. Jersey, Sergeant of Penn., Rodney of Delaware, W. C. Johnson of Md., Taliaferro of Virginia, L. Williams of N. C., John Campbell of S. C., Dawson of Georgia, Pope of Kentucky, A. V. Brown of Tenn., S. Mason of Ohio, E. D. White of La., Wallace of Indiana, Miller of Missouri, Cross of Arkansas, Howard of Michigan, Lewis of Alabama.

Mr. Brown of Tennessee, offered a resolution proposing as an amendment to the Constitution, that "no person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall serve as such the period of four years, or any part thereof, shall be again eligible to that office. This disability not to extend to any person on whom the office or the duties of the President may have devolved by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the President."

Mr. C. H. Williams offered the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That a select committee of twenty-six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this House as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.

Thursday, June 24.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorizing a loan not exceeding twelve millions of dollars; which being read twice, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights: which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting the plan of a Fiscal Agent; which was referred to the select committee on the currency, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Roosevelt, directing the select committee on the currency to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to moneyed corporations, &c. was taken up, and after considerable debate, was adopted.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Floyd, was taken up in its order:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether any officer of the Army of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod, and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of such officer.

The debate upon this resolution occupied the house until it adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 1.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Arrangements (in behalf of the Hillsborough Debating Society) for observing the Anniversary of American Independence, respectfully announce the following as the order of proceeding for the 3d of July:

1. A procession will be formed at the court house on the ringing of the town bell, at 11 o'clock, and marched from thence to the Masonic Hall—such of the citizens as are willing to unite with us, are respectfully invited to join the procession.

2. Arrived at the Hall, the members of the Society will arrange themselves in a body separate from the rest of the audience.

3. A prayer will be offered up.

4. Declaration read.

5. Oration pronounced.

6. Benediction.

7. The members of Society, and those who intend to partake with them of the Dinner prepared for the occasion, will remain in the Hall until the rest of the company have dispersed—they will then form and march to the place of repast.

☞ In the notice published last week it was not intended to exclude any. The Ladies are particularly invited to attend the exercises at the Lodge; and we would be glad to see such of our friends from the country there as are disposed to favor us with their attendance.

BY THE COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of *three per cent.*

The Hon. Mr. Black, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset district, Pennsylvania, without serious opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogle.

The engineer Misnard, whom we stated a few weeks ago had been convicted before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Raleigh, on the charge of mutinous conduct on board the Steamer Wilmington, in the Cape Fear river, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, was almost immediately pardoned by President Tyler. We learn that this extraordinary action on the part of the President took place on a memorial sent up by the citizens of Raleigh. He and they bestowed their sympathies on an unworthy object. As soon as Misnard got clear of the Raleigh jail he came here and made threats of violence against several individuals. A peace warrant was issued against him, the serving of which he forcibly resisted: He was take however, committed to jail, and last week tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Wilmington Chron.

We noticed a few days ago three boys pass our office, each with a gun on his shoulder bound on a hunting excursion. Neither of them can be over ten years old, and yet their fathers and mothers permit them to use fire arms. Where is the consideration, what the notions of propriety of such parents. Have they read unheedingly, the hundreds and hundreds of warnings of fatal accidents from the use of fire-arms by children? Or do they suppose theirs more manly and cautious than those of others? A mangled corpse borne into their doors *may* teach them duty. *Ibid.*

The Growing Crops.—The New York Express states, on the authority of personal observation during an extensive tour, in the most productive parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that the appearance of the fields of wheat, rye and oats, promises an abundant harvest.

DOGS.—We understand that many dogs are dying with Distemper; and that one dose, or two at most, of Lobelia, is an effectual remedy. A dose is a large table-spoonful, in a little sweet milk. This we have from a lover of good dogs, who has himself tried it.

There was a spirited chase through our streets yesterday after two dogs supposed to be mad. One of them was killed. *Fayetteville Obs.*

The Ship Charles.—The Schr. Ann, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., put into Charleston on Friday, having on board the Captain and crew of the Ship Charles, (the discovery of which vessel, with no one on board, had caused such great excitement in New Orleans.) Their statement is, that the ship sprung sleak fifty miles from land, and finding it impossible to keep her clear of water it was thought best to leave her. All on board accordingly took to the boats. The passengers were put on board the French ship Louis the 14th, and the captain and crew took passage in the Schr. Ann, and arrived as above. They were examined in Charleston before the District Judge, who found nothing to condemn in the course they had taken, and discharged them.

Suit against Nicholas Biddle.—One of the New York Journals inquires as to the precise nature of the suit lately instituted by the Bank United States against Mr. Biddle. It is brought to recover nearly seven hundred thousand dollars paid out during his administration, for which no vouchers can be found, of which sum more than four hundred thousand dollars, it is asserted, were paid to him for purposes unknown, upon the checks of the Cashier. *North American.*

Disturbances among the Mormons.—The New York Journal of Commerce has received a letter from a gentleman residing near Nauvoo, Ill., the city of the Mormons, giving an account of an excitement which exists against the Mormons, and the arrest of Jo Smith, from which it appears that the scenes enacted in Missouri are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. The feeling against them arose, it seems, from their having taken possession of a tract of land, about 120,000 acres, which had been purchased from the Indians by the whites, and were about to be divided among the lawful claimants by partition. The Mormons took possession, it is said, claiming a title direct from the Creator. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable timber, they now forbid the commissioners and surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. Jo Smith was arrested by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead, having been shot through the head. He was no doubt murdered.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, June 21.

Apprehensions begin to be felt in this city that the difference of opinion with members of Congress in regard to what may form the *best* fiscal agent, will result in the establishment of no bank at all. This apprehesion, however, is limited to a very few, influenced rather by the proceedings in Congress, thus far unpleasant, than by any direct information that an unfavorable an issue of the extra session is probable. The plot of the opponents of the Administration is as well understood here, and perhaps better than at Washington, for the reason that many who give the cue and pull the wires are in and about this city intently engaged in spreading the factious spirit which has been so manifest in the country, particularly in Congress, since the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. The instructions, as understood, are, that Congress should, if possible, be prevented not only from the passage of a bill creating a national bank but from the adoption of any conservative measure which will have effect upon the country for good. If a change of Administration results not in benefit to the country, the arguments of the Whigs, in behalf of a change, will prove false and abortive. If the change of measures can be prevented, it is all the opponents could wish, and the hope is indulged in, and not faintly, by uniting with every wing of the main army which may separate from the main army, the army itself, strong as it is in numbers, and in the confidence of the People, may be defeated.

Rebellion in Arkansas.—One of the grossest and most atrocious violations of the law, and defiance to the constituted authorities that we have ever heard of, recently occurred in Phillips county, Ark. The regular May term of the Circuit Court being about to be held in that county, much property being advertised to be sold, and many executions to be levied, a petition signed by 200 names was addressed to Judge Baker, praying him not to hold the Court. That functionary, in the honorable discharge of his duty, proceeded to Helena, and was on his way to the Court, when the Hall of Justice was forcibly taken possession of by 20 armed men, who barricaded the door, refused admission to any person, and threatened the sheriff with death in case he attempted resistance. The sheriff made a requisition upon the Coroner of the County for fifty men to enable him to suppress the rebellion. After this he resigned, and the Coroner immediately followed his example, so that there being no officer to enforce the laws, and the power to appoint a sheriff pro tem devolving on one who himself was among the insurgents, the holding of the Court was wholly prevented, and Judge Baker returned to Columbia.

The rebels had possession of the Court House at our last advices, and no attempt had been made to dislodge them. This is absolute high treason to the state of Arkansas, and should be punished in the most signal and severe manner.

N. O. Bee.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at its session which has just closed, passed by a very great majority resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the Sub Treasury law, and the establishment in lieu thereof "of a national institution which shall be entrusted with the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, with such powers and under such limitations as shall be consistent with safety of the Public and the liberties of the People, and at the same time adapted to give permanency and stability to the currency of the country."

And it was further resolved, "That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, of a National Bank under such regulations as with the lights of past experience the wisdom of Congress, may devise, is best calculated to promote and secure the objects aforesaid."

North Carolina and Tennessee, resemble each other very much in several particulars. North Carolina has thirteen Representatives in Congress, and so has Tennessee. North Carolina voted for Harrison, and so did Tennessee. North Carolina publishes eighteen Whig papers, and so does Tennessee. North Carolina has elected *eight* Whigs and *five* Locofocos to Congress, and so has Tennessee. North Carolina will stand by the present Administration, and so will Tennessee. North Carolina is out of the woods, and so is Tennessee.

Jonesboro' (Ten.) Whig.

A New Line of Atlantic Steamers.—The St. John, N. B. Herald inform us, that the English government is about contracting for an additional line of steamers to the North American colonies, which will give a weekly communication with England. The new line will be likely to run direct to St. John, and from thence to the port of New York.

Cape Palmas.—The population of the colony at Cape Palmas is now upwards of 500 persons, composed of emigrants from Maryland and their children. The governor, Mr. Russworm, is a man of colour, and also the colonial physician. The principal town is on the promontary of Cape Palmas, and is surrounded, five miles into the interior, with the farms of the colonists. The most friendly relations are entertained with the neighboring native tribes.

Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck down by lightning, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it do not rain upon him, water should be thrown on him freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders would have preserved it.

The Fiscal Agent.—We do not profess to understand much about Banking. It is a business in which many men have spent the best part of their lives, and yet died in total ignorance of its fundamental principles. It strikes us, however, as a very good sign in favor of the new Agent proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Wall Street *clique* at New York, are pretty clamorous against it.

Ral. Register.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the 27th ult. Dr. WILLIAM A. F. BARRY to Miss FRANCES A. TAYLOR; and also HENRY A. BARRY, esq. to Miss NANCY TAYLOR; daughters of Thomas H. Taylor, late of Chapel Hill.

Obituary.

Died, in the North-west part of this County, on the 28th ultimo, MRS. MARY GRAHAM, in the 84th year of her age.

Died, at the residence of Dr. Richard H. Ramsay, in Pasquotank County, on the 19th inst., after three days, illness only, Dr. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, of this City. The deceased was a native of Berkshire County, Mass. but had been for more than thirty years a resident of North Carolina. He was a regularly educated Physician, but relinquished practice about ten years since, and engaged in the business of collecting for Newspapers and other Periodicals. His loss will be sensibly felt by the Editorial fraternity, for we do not believe there ever was a more faithful Agent, or a more strictly honest man. He was aware of his approaching dissolution, and met death with the firmness of a Christian. Every assistance that a kind and hospitable family could bestow, was extended to him, but nothing could arrest the progress of his disease. *Raleigh Register.*

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
1 Thursday,	4 48	7 12				
2 Friday,	4 48	7 12				
3 Saturday,	4 49	7 11				
4 Sunday,	4 49	7 11		3	1	22 after.
5 Monday,	4 49	7 11		11	3	14 after.
6 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11		19	6	57 morn
7 Wednesday	4 49	7 11		25	3	5 morn

MOON'S PHASES. Full, Last, New, First.

Piano Tuning, &c.

THE MESSRS. WINKLER most respectfully inform the Citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that they will be in the town on Friday the 2nd of July, and will remain several days for the purpose of Tuning and Mending Piano Fortes.

June 29. 79—

☞ We are requested to announce Joseph C. Norwood (the present Clerk,) as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce George W. Bruce as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Major John Taylor as a candidate for re-election for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Thomas Faucett as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce John W. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce Jones Watson as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R. Smith v. *John Freeland and others.*

Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 79—6w

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendant; and the same Instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class—Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

TRUSTEES.
JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr.
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL.
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.

REFERENCE.—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.

June 23. 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Whig Banner will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1840.

Monday 5th July, at Jesse Durham's
Tuesday the 6th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 7th, at Ruffin's Mill
Thursday the 8th, at Michael Albright's
Friday the 9th, at Mrs. Long's
Saturday the 10th, at Michael Holt's

Monday the 12th, at John S. Turrentine's
Tuesday the 13th, at George Faucett's
Wednesday the 14th, at C. F. Faucett's
Thursday the 15th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 16th, at Gabriel S. Lea's
Saturday the 17th at George A. Mebane's

Monday the 19th, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 20th, at George Nichols'a
Wednesday the 21st, at Mrs. McKee's
Thursday the 22d, at Abner Parker's
Friday the 23d at William Lipscomb's
Saturday the 24th, at Harris Wilkerson's

Tuesday the 27th, at Pratt's Store
Wednesday the 28th, at Joseph L. Moring's
Thursday 29th, at William Trice's
Friday the 30th, at Chapel Hill
Saturday the 31st, at Thomas Long's
Monday the 2d August, at John H. Crutchfield's,
Tuesday the 3d, at Hillsborough (Town List)

☞ The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1841, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double tax, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected from all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, Sh'ff

June 16. 77—

Received this Day,
and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough-lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now a resident of Chapel Hill, proposes to give instruction to a few pupils, not exceeding fifteen. He will receive those persons desirous of being prepared for college; and also those, whose object it may be, merely to pursue the common branches of an English education.

The terms will be: For the former, $21 per Session; For the latter $18

The instruction shall be thorough; the teacher intending to be present with the pupils, three hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon; and to give constant attention to their improvement.

All recommendations, the subscriber has to distinguish from the Faculty.

The School will commence on the 1st of July.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, June 21 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above four weeks.

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Hulen, living 14 miles south from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, 1841, a sorrel HORSE, six years old, five feet eight inches and a quarter high; blind in one eye, his left hind foot white, some white hairs in his face, long tail, and bare footed all round. Valued at $30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger*.

June 22 78—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Zachariah Lyon, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 9th instant, a sorrel MULE, about four years old this spring, supposed to have been worked. Valued at $30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger*.

June 22. 78—

Attention! Town Company.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 10th of July, armed and equipped according to law, for drill muster.

CHS. WARREN, *O. S.*

June 22d. 78—

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry*.

June 9. 76—

Wanted.

A GOOD COOPER, with sober and industrious habits, one that can make Flour Barrels, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Lard Kegs. To such an one constant employment will be given.

PAUL C. CAMERON.

June 9. 76-4w

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

A New Volume—In Splendid Style. July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any ever in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, *which have never been before engraved*, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn always from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for coloring than any other publication, and always have the best.

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition, to the unusally fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved, as important to young sportsmen and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are $3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be stated, or two copies for $5 free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No subscription received in any case without the money. This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address, post paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner 3d and Chesnut streets,
Philadelphia.

ENOE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber will work at his Mills on Enoe, five miles east of Hillsborough, the ensuing season, three Machines and one Wool Picker, all in good order. They will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel S Clayter, who is well known as an experienced and skillful carder.

All who will prepare their Wool by washing and drying on a scaffold, without wringing the Wool, or letting the night dews on it, then pick all the burs, sticks and hard substances out of it, and oil it with one pound of oil or clean lard, to every ten pounds of wool, and bring the same early in the season, shall have their work well done.

Wool of different colours will be neatly mixed, and cotton's wool completely broke.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 25. 74-

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff.
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71- 6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C

April 1. 66—

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 12th of July and close on the 10th of December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

June 2. 75—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH

English Male Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday the 21st instant

The following branches of education will be thoroughly taught, and at the following prices, viz:

1st. Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $6 00 per session of five months

2d. Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Composition, $8 00 per session.

A reasonable extra charge will be made for those who study Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The French Language will be taught by a native, at the rate of five dollars per session, and only to those that have entered this academy as regular students.

J. ODENHAL.

For further information apply to the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, viz Dr. Ed. Strudwick, John Berry, James M. Palmer, O. F. Long, Lemuel Lynch, Wm. H Brown, and John Jones.

June 9. 76—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Drop Deta, }
Do. Erminets, }
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, } VESTINGS.
and Marseilles, }
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chalays, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints.
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm-leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cuttlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 73—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C. Jackson } Petition for Divorce.
v.
Lucinda Jackson. }

IT THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 55- 3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, aqmost approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70 -

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr & Co.

December 16. 53

DOCTOR JOHNSTON B. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself at Chapel Hill, for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

June 2. 55—4w

FEMALE SCHOOL, in Hillsborough, N. C.

THE ensuing session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, the 14th of June.

The vacations will hereafter take place in the Spring and Fall, in order to accommodate pupils from the low country, who find it best to visit home at those seasons

TERMS, AS HERETOFORE,

Tuition,	$17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
French,	15 00
Latin,	10 00

Board in the most respectable families in the place, can be had at $10 per month, (including every thing;) and parents who may wish to place their daughters under our care, can hear of places on application to us.

No deduction made for absence *after the pupil is entered*, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, } Hillsborough.
Dr. James Webb, }
John W. Norwood, }
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.
Mr. John M. Roberts, } Newbern.
Mr. Alfred Hatch, }
Mr. Saml. Simpson, }
Mr Robert Primrose, }
Mr. Richard Washington, Waynesborough.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincolnton.
Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Greensboro'.

☞ The Star, Standard and Register, Raleigh, Newborn Spectator and Wilmington Advertiser, will insert once a week for six weeks.

May 19. 73—

Junto Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 15th of June, and be resumed again on the 15th of July. Terms as heretofore.

D. W. KERR.

May 24. 74—3teow

☞ The Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, will publish three times, once in two weeks.

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20. 69—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatuleney, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent*.

May 29. 22—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having received their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to deceive the unwilling, and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

☞ MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19 74—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OTHER MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and efforts which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sieloff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. McDade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hurdsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11- 6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81 -

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48 -

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per c. will be made to advertisers by the year.